The Election in Mississippl.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The election in this State passed off on Tuesday last, and the Republican party was triumphantly sustained! Mississippi may safely be depended upon hereafter as a Republica-State. We have carried it by about fifteer thousand majority. The fight was desperate; the Democrats brought out their best men : colored men were tampered with in every pos sible way to join the Democratic party, but notwithstanding all this we were triumphant. Had we as good material to manage all the various offices connected with an election as the or six thousand votes in the State. But it is you to act for us in this affair. too often the case that we have to appoint in competent colored and white men ou our side as judges and clerks of election in some of the precincts of a county, who allow themselves to be managed completely by one or two Demo cratic judges or clerks. This has been pain fully the case in this and other counties at the recent election. But things are getting better every year; our boys are hard at work at school, and at every election we hope to be able to have better managers. Our Legislature is Republican by a small majority; but we shall have terrible odds to fight against, as the Democrats have elected a large number of their best and shrewdest men. This, however, wil be a good school for our Republican members. as it will make them stand to their posts more

punctually, and not be riding all over the State

with free passes on the different railroads.

Of course we have carried this county by a overwhelming majority-not less than threthousand! We were in hopes that everything gious of barbarism. Oberlin has done much would nave passed off quietly, but they were in good in the past in educating the peovain. Some of the Democrats certainly in | ple up to higher moral grounds : but her tended to skulk behind a screen and pick off flag of Radicalism and reform now trails in the some of our best and leading men. They dust, her cap-sheet is no longer the head-light wanted for their chief victim our candidate for it once was to guide the national ship of pro Sheriff, Col. Chas. E. Furlong. As early as gress over moral shoals and breakers. Truly, ten o'clock A. M. he (Colonel Furlong) heard had Gallileo lived in Oberlin, he must have mediately stepped into a store to write a zealously laying hold of this great national note to parties there; telling them to keep all prejudice, as she once threw herself against disturbances down as much as possible, and to the bulwarks of slavery. Moral principles send the people home as soon as they shall always triumph in the end. The American have voted. While writing the above note, people have been slowly opening their eyes Wm. H. McCardle (of the notorious McCardle | and hearts to the wrongs of the colored people case, a few years since) stepped into the store. for the past twenty years. Gradually they passed and repassed Col. Furlong several times, have recognized his claims to humanity and and uttering a tirade of the vilest epithets acceded him his rights; and I believe if the imaginable upon him and the Republican college would open wide its portals and make party, evidently courting an opportunity for a capacity, not color, the criterion of reward, the row, as several of his (McC's) friends were intelligent community would eventually sus near the store, while Col. Furlong's friends tain them. One thing is certain, if our educawere at least a half mile off at the polls voting; tors do not plant themselves on advanced firebut Col. F. would not notice him. This was the ground on the great questions of man's duties first intimation we had that a riot, if possible. to man, the mass of the people will remain in was on hand, and leading men prepared them. the dark valley of ignorance and bigotry. selves for it. In the afternoon, about four During the past few years some score or more o'clock, while Col. F. was riding from one pre of colored students have graduated from this cinct in the city to another, he heard that there | college, yet none of them could obtain a class was a disturbance in the same neighborhood to teach. Doubtless many more would have where he was abused in the morning. He im- graduated here had they shared in this privmediately rode to the scene and advised the ilege with their more favored brethren. few colored men, who were surrounded by Burns struck the sympathetic chord of the thrice their number of white Democrats, to go human heart the world over, and especially peaceably home, as they had done their voting, that of the colored people in this country. when he was immediately surrounded and when he saidpreyed upon by the great Southern chivalry as a dozen cats would a mouse. They drew their revolvers and whirled them in the air gallantly, but none dared to fire, and it seems that with concerted action a shower of brickbats was hurled at the Colonel's head, one of which made an ugly wound on his right cheek, and another struck him on his back, injuring, seriously, we fear, his kidneys. He was stupped, but his faithful horse brought him ter. Had the colored men been allowed to subsequent to the flood. gratify their feelings, they would have resorted to the scene, after hearing of Col. F's wound, lesson. It seems that one can see a spirit of evidently thought it would keep forever. intimidation brooding every day; and, if carried out, will show itself on the day of our city election next month. This election will be more desperate than our recent county election, as our numbers are nearly equal; and, if threats and intimidation will accomplish anything, the Democrats will certainly resort to them. We mean, however, that every Republican in the city of Vicksburg shall be allowed to vote without being trammeled by the opposite party! The colored people here do not court disturbances, &c. ; but, if they are disturbed in the legitimate pursuit of their rights, they the chivalry during our late "unpleasantness." We are all for peace; but, if peace cannot be other resorts from which we can obtain it.

Letter from Oberlin, Ohio.

OBERLIN, ORIO, November, 13, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Rea :

others yet who intend to subscribe. The National Conference of the Congrega- advocated such principles. There is one thing tional Churches convenes here on the 15th in certain, colored men now living have one stant, and is the all-absorbing topic of the thing the white man cannot take, nor Carolina. Two gentlemen were elected from

ments to welcome all that come, and the town refuse to recognize these rights, after being The Colored Man Alive to His Best will be a hotel for a few days. Among other constitutionally obtained. All office-holders in interesting things, the conference will lay the States that have ignored the citizenship of the corner stone of a large and handsome edifice colored man, cannot and ought not to receive for the Theological Seminary, which is to cost the colored vote. The reason why honest, To the Editor of the New National Era: \$60,000. Recitations will be partially sus- conscientious men will not vote at the elections

A colored lady preacher held a series of re position? What right have men to consult well to advance the cause of truth and justice, vival meetings here recently, and baptized a policy or expediency at the expense of princi- and to bring about a brilliant victory, which number of conversions. President Fairchild ple, of right, and justice? Men who will do has, most emphatically, been accomplished. has regaled us with several excellent jectures this are dishonest, and dishonest men should Even throughout the State there come to our on what he saw and learned in his late tour not hold places of profit and trust. The Rethrough the Eastern countries. He has en- publican party is but a coalition of the Aboli- colored men, showing conclusively that their

NEW NATIONAL ERA

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

moke the pipe of peace. the location would be settled by the committee that were. It is always expedient to do right; we live in an age of rapid progression. Democrats have, we could, doubtless, gain five which the people see fit to appoint. We wish never expedient to do wrong.

The college term is dragging slowly to its

end, and soon many of us will go away to teach during the winter vacation. The catalogue states that over 500 students go out from Oberlin to teach every winter. Some 400 or 500 of college students are enabled to pay their xpenses here in college by teaching in the prep cratory department, but of course no colored student has this privilege. Nature in giving him a black skin totally incapacitated him for teaching the pale-faced Caucasian. The faculty say that it is inexpedient for colored students o teach at present, as the college can't bear the pressure. They argue, from what they call a benevolent standpoint, that it is right to to a small evil in order that great good may present. result therefrom ; that is, if they permitted a ew colored students to have equal rights with the others it would drive hundreds of white students from the reach of their Christian and educational influences into the benighted re

" Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn. See yonder poor, o'erlabor'd wight, So abject, mean, and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth ' To give him leave to toil. And see his lordly fellow-worm The poor petition spurn, Unmindful, tho' a weeping wife

The faculty do, indeed, try to excuse them selves by saying that a lady, slightly colored safely away from the scene of terror and disas- did teach in the college at some remote period This reminds me of the reply a church mem-

And helpless offspring mourn.'

ber once made when rebuked for neglect of and would have retaliated in a manner that religious duties. "Why," said he in astonishwould have taught these so-called chivalry a ment, "I got religion fiteen years ago." He every county. Colored men are sent to the out their greed and cruelty. But whatever

Yours for equal rights.

Don Carlos.

Political Expediency.

TRENTON, N. J., November 14, 1871. To the Edstor of the New National Era: This idea is generally used to denote a stroke obtain the greatest number of votes-as, noncommitting on some subjects and the ignoring been elected, whether black or white, it was of others. On the great question of human rights there can be no such thing as political expediency. The rights of man should be will repeat some of the lessons which they gave held inviolably sacred, and the doctrine cannot nor should it be entertained. Such a thing as ignoring, bartering, or compromising the rights obtained by peaceable measures, there are of man is opposed to the first principles of right and justice. Whatever is right is expedient; whatever is right is politic. Civil same as the white man's, guaranteed, protected, and secured by law. If they were the white man's to give, then they might consult The NEW NATIONAL ERA is fast becoming a the expediency of the party. I regard this as household affair in many of the families of not only cheating with impunity the colored fit for freedom. Now, the advise of this writer Oberlin. We hail its arrival with delight every man out of his rights, but the proposition it-Saturday, and are disappointed if it fails to self is a monstrosity which should cause the horses in view, is, either to be Republican or come at the usual time. One of our enter- blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of every Democratic at once. If Republican, then exprising young ladies forwarded you another bonest man; and the time will come when the club of eleven a few days ago, and there are children of these very men who thus talk and act will be ashamed to know that their parents hated. community. Among the many notables ex- can it be impaired by time, place, or circum- this city to represent the State at large, but as Beecher, Senator Patterson, fifteen or twenty the most vivid recollection of those who presidents of colleges, and many others. robbed them of their rights, either North or The citizens have generously made arrange. South, East or West; and also of those who

The association is in earnest about inaugu- inalienable rights of man, the citizenship and sons of freedom were given.

Yours for the right, WM. E. WALKER.

Letter from Florida.

WARRINGTON, FLA., Nov. 10, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era: On Saturday night last Mr. E. S. Scott, a unior student of Lincoln University, Pa., delivered a very able and eloquent lecture to the citizens of Warrington in the colored schoolhouse at this place. His discourse was based upon "Our New Relation to the Government." The audience were principally colored, but a few whites were present. The discourse was listened to with marked attention by all

Mr. Scott is one of the few colored men wh intends making his home in the South after he completes his education in college, and if the people of Warrington will only extend an invitation to him he will return to them again immediately after he graduates in June next. Although Mr. S. is as yet quite a young man, there is no reason to doubt that he will ere long become quite prominent among the educated men of this country. His whole desire and aim is to become an educater of his race. believing that he can accomplish more for the material advancement of his race in that cathat there was a disturbance at one of agreed with the Romish Church in its belief pacity than any other way. During the short the precincts in the county, and he im- that the world did not move. Oberlin is not period that he has taught school here he has

> Mr. Scott will return to the University on the 15th of December to graduate, and during his absence I trust that this community will see subject, however, which it seems but just the importance of having a good competent should be spoken, and that promptly. teacher to reside in our midst, and that they will not, under any circumstances, let so favorable an opportunity pass and neglect secur teacher of the colored youth of Warrington,

Mr. Scott will give a grand exhibition to the children of this place before leaving in December. I hope that it will be one that will be long remembered in the hearts of the children of Warrington, and that, when they shall have arrived at the years of maturity, they can truthfully say, that Edward S. Scott is the only one since emancipation who has taught the colored children of this place properly; and, if to elevate many a one of his color in this place.

I am, sir, truly yours, A WELL-WISHER OF EDUCATION.

Letter from Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 13, 1871. To the Editor of the New National Era : Our State election for members of the General Assembly was held on the 7th. The results of the contest are now known to the general

This city, like the city of New York, is con-

trolled by the Democratic party, and the civil rights of the negro, as well as the great mass of the members of the Republican party, are equally at its mercy. The courts of the State are to the colored man what the Ku Klux organization is in South Carolina-a terror in and machinery of the Democratic organization Democrats last week, not from choice, but from fear to vote otherwise, and, my word for it, fewer voted at all for Republicans than have at any time since the admission of the State. two-thirds vote, and where Republicans have where it was as easy to have done so as it would a cup of water. In some places, or I should say in one city, parties were nominated by Republicans who refused to aid in the election, in presence or otherwise, and the presumption is that the colored man has most to fear from the non success of the Republican party; therewhite person, thenof course it will be expected issues .- N. Y. Tribune that he will not move hand or foot ; but, if not elected, then that class of voters who were

their names do not appear in the list of delegates, we infer they did not attend the con-A LOOKER ON.

Interests.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1871. The fidelity of the colored citizens to the pended during the occasion, and the students is because there is so much perfidy and cor- Republican party has been most strikingly to use base means to hold or obtain power or position? What right have men to consult policy or expediency at the expense of principle, of right and instice? Men who will do have most amphatically there accomplished. riched his mind with many valuable curiosities tion party, the Free-soil party, the Liberty hearts and hands were in the work. They are party, the old fossilized Whig party, and the as a mass beginning to know who their friends

The John Brown Monumental Association is liberty-loving Democrats. The doctrine of are, have been in the past, and are to be in the dourishing in spite of the absurd opposition expediency has been the cankering worm that future. They are beginning to realize what which it at first met with from a few of our has eaten and destroyed the vitals of each of party it was that upheld the outrageous villainy wisacres. The number of the "opposition" the old parties. Free-soil, abolition of slavery, of '63 in New York city, and throughout the has grown beautifully small of late. We are opposition to the General Government giving Northern States; they behold not friends in heartily glad that they acknowledged in the its sanction and support to slavery, and con- this party, but bitter enemies, who, had they it Ena their regrets for past error, and agreed to fining slavery within certain prescribed limits, in their power, would take away that liberty was as far as either party dared to go. The for which so many lives of brave and valiant

rating a general effort among the colored peo- equality of the colored man in the American The true sentiment of every true and sincere ple to erect a national monument to the mem- Government, were not only practically ignored, colored man should be to still strive to advance ry of John Brown. They wish some influen- but ignored in all the platforms of the parties, the cause of right and justice, which is the tial and responsible persons to take charge of or, in explicit terms, objected to. This has foundation of the Republican platform, and moneys contributed and superintend the rearing been the policy that has characterized all the while so doing, he is adding to his own cause of this tribute to the memory of the sainted political parties of this country. It was ignored politically and socially. Had it not been for lead; and they have decided to ask you, Mr. in the last Republican platform in Chicago, the few remaining sparks of corruption Editor, to present the case through the The party has now gone ahead of their plat- which the once formidable foe (Tammany) had columns of the Ess, and thus awaken a general form, in theory at least. The equality of the sown broadcast over this section, together with interest in this noble work. We want a na colored man now is a well-established fact, the shortness of the canvass, the champion and tional monument, one which will speak of the The failure of the Republican party to recog- firmest friend of our race would undoubtedly asting gratitude and honest pride that burn in nize it and practically carry out these great have taken a seat in the Legislature; an event colored men's hearts. Harper's Ferry would and glorious principles, will limit its existence, which, had it been mentioned by a colored man doubtless be the most apprepriate place for it, and, like the other parties which have lived a few years previous, he would have been im-Washington city the most conspicuous; but and died, be remembered only among the things prisoned and probably deprived of life. Verily

> Let us look with unabating interest towards the time when colored men will be looked upon by all as men among men, and wherever the glorious ensign of liberty waves he may have the same freedom of speech and privileges which may be enjoyed by all true and loyal

Chicago and the South.

No clear sighted observer can have read the record of the weeks first following the great Western calamity without feeling that the effect of the great outburst of sympathy for the out casts of Chicago has been most wholesome and elevating upon the national temper. We had all begun to look at human nature too much through the medium of Tammany thefts, Ku-Klux Klans, and trials for adultery and murder They had almost put out of our sight the actual framework of social and domestic life, its silent modesties and pure affections, and the myriad unselfish ties which in real life bind men together. Only such a disaster as that of Chicago could call this hidden ground of humanity to light in its most generous work. The country has had her moments of justifiable pride before now in the display of her strength or wealth or success in arms; but she was never so great as with it. when in the spirit of her Master she went into the highways and byways and compelled the homeless and destitute to come into her royal feast, be warmed and clothed, and fed. It will need many years of squabbles and thefts and international jealousies to blot out this glimpse of the substratum of manliness and kindliness in ordinary human nature, or to make us forget how from every nation came the quick certainly done more towards the advancement response when the great city sat in ashes and of the colored children than all the other cried aloud like Job, "My bone cleaveth to my teachers that we have had in our midst.

Mr. Scott will return to the University on

There is a plain word in connection with this

little notice, if any, we believe, was excited by the fact that the sympathy or help proffered by the South was but feeble. It was regarded, if thought of at all, as not only natural, but ing the services of Mr. S. as a permanent probable, that this should be. One or two cities gave munificently. As for the rest, the world knows that the country is impoverished by the war, and that the feeling of resentment toward the North still rankles deep and bitter among the common people. It would have been, perhaps, too much to expect from the uneducated Southerner that, in view of this great disaster, he would forget this resentment in sympathy for the suffering of his late enemy But it certainly is not expecting too muc from his sense of good taste and decency to suppose that he would shrink from using this opportunity to drag to light and parade any virulence and anger. Our surprise has been they should consent to retain him, he is destined | great to find Southern papers of the baser sort picturing the burned homesteads and ruined fortunes which the rebellion left them, with a scarcely hidden savage exultation that the Chicagoans have the same bitter cup to drink. Now no journal in the North has labored with more energy and sincerity than the Tribune. since the war closed, to promote the growth of kindly feeling between the two sections, and to cement the Union with stronger ties than those of interest or force; we hope our Southern brethren, therefore, will allow us now : few plain words of warning. We do not proprose now or at any other time to discuss the alleged atrocities of Sherman's raid, the cruelties of Andersonville, or the propriety of Butler's orders, any more than we shall the whip or scars of slavery. The war is over. It was the method chosen by the South to solve certain problems involving the life of the nation. We believe that the wisdom of God or common sense of man will soon suggest some other mode of settling national differences. Brute force is necessarily brutal; the worst men in war-time find opportunity and scope to work penitentiary at the rate of one and a half per war is, the South resorted to it of her own day throughout the year. The whole power free choice. We believe that her best men now acknowledge that the issue was favorable to them; that slavery was a hinderance to them of Virginia is used to destroy the Republican as much as to the black man; that they stand party by this means. Colored men voted for higher, have wider chances now, crippled as they are, as part of a free, live republic, than as a slave-breeding, slave-importing empire handcuffed with Mexico. Weaker men and women may not be able to look outside of their of policy which a political party adopts to The Legislature is Democratic by more than a But the weakest man ought to see the common own empty slave pens or lost crops to see this. sense of accepting an inevitable situation; ought to know that the South can no more separate her business relations from the North than the legs can leave the body without decay. have been for a three months' old boy to turn over | For the sake of expediency, if for no higher motive, we urge them not to tamper with their own well being. The temper of the Northern States is now most kindly and generous toward them, but an insult in the time of misfortune stabs deep. If no Christian or human feeling, therefore, can restrain these unseasonable re criminations, we beg for the sake of policy to be silent. Wise men agree to let the unhandand political rights are the colored man's the done for its success. If the nominee be a

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Whereas it has pleased God in the mani festation of His divine providence and sovereign will to remove from us by death our beloved friend and distinguished professor, pect to meet the duties of a Republican; and to be a Republican in this city is but to be hated.

We regret that our State was not represented in the Convention at Columbia, South

Rev. E. Adams, D. D.; and whereas the poor have lost a generous heart, the appressed a sympathizing friend, the weak a strong fland, and Christendom a self-sacrificing apostle; and whereas we know he is not yet he is, inasmuch as his memory is cherished, his precepts followed, and his influence felt; therefore, be it Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D.; and whereas the Resolved, That we, the students of Lincoln University, recognize in his death the will of the All-wise God, and bow in humble submission thereto, knowing "He doeth all things

Resolved, That we deeply lament his death, whose teachings have directed the current of our thoughts, whose example it has been our delight to follow.

trebly-taxed product to market in competition fore unsuspected, have been brought to light with wealthy individual operators who have no such burdens to bear. This unjust and impolitic system, which is daily driving a gaged in them. The most that was known of Resolved, That we perpetuate his memory by cherishing in our hearts and practicing in

aim of his life to impart. Resolved, That we most feelingly sympathize with the family of the deceased in the bereavement of a tender husband, a loving panies, and then sent them to Congress for father, and a wise counsellor; and implore relief.

dustries was met by the asertion that rennsyling many of the confessions thanks be said that the samply impossible to exaggerate the cendition of things which has prevailed in this section for a year past.

The copy of the Ku-Klux constitution which will be permitted to attend and enjoy all the ruption in the parties. What right have men portrayed in the recent elections. In this father, and a wise counsellor; and implore

our lives those principles which it has been the

mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we transmit to the family a

C. W. MOSSELL, T. E. MILLER, G. R. Handenson, Committee

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

Industrial Partnerships.

Letter from the Hon. D. J. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Works. [From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

Owing to absence from bome, I have just seen your editorial of the 6th instant, alluding to the subject of industrial partnerships, and asking me to furnish a statement of results obtained under this system at the Cambria Works. I regret to say that our industry is not organized in a strictly co-operative form, and you were probably led into error by a paragraph published in some of the newspapers last winter concerning a scheme of industrial partnership submitted to the board of directors of this company, which would probably be in operation at this time, were it not for obstacles hich the Legislature might have removed, had it seen fit to pass a bill presented by Hon. Harry White in the Senate, and advocated by Hon. Miles S. Humphreys in the House of Representatives, a copy of which I herewith

I am a firm believer in the practicability and utility of co-operation in the smaller industries which require little capital, and industrial partnerships in the greater industries, which demand not only an amount of capital beyond the reach of associations of workingmen, but also financial and business experience and ability which few of them possess. Purely co-operative associations of workingmen have been quite successful in shoemaking, printing, trunk-making, &c., and it is reported that an association upon the co operative principle has made a complete success in the foundry business at Troy, New York, but with the particulars I am not familiar.

In your editorial you refer to an extensive manufacturing firm in New York city as an instance of successful industrial partnership. There are at least two large establishments in New York organized upon this principle, and producing satisfactory results. I allude to dessrs. Brewster & Co., carriage-builders, and to Messrs. Cameron & Co., iron founders and machinists, and you will find mention of other instances in this and foreign countries in Dr. Day"-in which the labor question in all its

While the Cambria Works are not organized in co-operative form, as near an approach to it determine what parts of each could be depended at the last moment, for it is believed it was his bas been made as is possible under existing ed upon. The Attorney General, with the circumstances. The principle of giving work District Attorney of South Carolina and Col. ingmen an equitable share in the profits of the usiness is partially attained by the adoption of a basis and sliding scale of wages governed by the price of iron and rising and falling ence, the evidence collected at Yorkville was

The higher grades of skilled workmen about the mill are upon this basis, while other grades not susceptible of being directly governed in fron deciding every increase or reduction that once followed. is made. This system was substantially adopted the following month. That this basis is favorable to the workingman is shown by the fact that the cost of puddling in Great Britain is price of manufactured iron, which gives to the | to be guilty. puddler but one-twentieth of the value of the and freight, being much less than the price of iron here. Finding this arrangement with the puddlers to work well, it was afterwards ex tended to other classes of skilled workmen in the mill, and as before stated, controls all changes in wages throughout the entire works, and has, as far as I can learn, given satisfac-

the correctness of the principle. Industrial partnerships differ in their details, but substantially concur in making division of basis of invested capital on the one side, and wages earned during the year on the other. accordance with the terms of the agreement. heard.

At the present time money may be readily loaned in such way that it needs no care, and is insured against loss at twelve per cent. per annum, and it is therefore not unreasonable to after day the jail was filled up with the worst allow ten per cent. upon capital invested in of the criminals, who came from all sections to manufactures before proceeding to make divi- confess and surrender. Frequently the number dends of profits to the laborer. This amount waiting to be heard was as high as fifty or in order to prevent a total loss of the vessel and of interest is but a just equivalent for the sixty. To day in one case a grand-father, aged her company, her maintopmas, was cut away, wages received by the workmen in this part- sixty-five, his son, aged forty, and his grandnership between capital and labor. Capital son, aged fourteen, all came in together. In takes all risks, for the workmen, in case of some parts of the county hardly a white man loss instead of profit, contribute nothing. This scheme of industrial partnership in- Ku Klux, either by his own confession or those volves the payment of ordinary and usual of his fellow-members.

wages to workingmen, and in addition thereto

one-half-above interest on capital, which labor, skill, good management, and capital that an aggravated case of criminality appears, combined may have earned. It looks like a one-sided bargain, in which all the gains would and the new one is put in his place. There is go to the laborers, but I believe the employer no time for words, no time for preliminary execonomy and productiveness in his business. and by absolute assurance against the dis- No man, accordingly, is now in confinement turbance and loss which so often result from conflicts between capital and labor. Individual owners may at any time imitate the Brewster and Cameron firms, but chartered companies most brutal whippings, are at large on their Many of these companies, being com pelled to keep up with the march of invention and progress of improvements, have been ob- derers. liged to invest all their earnings for years in new machinery, extension of works, &c., receiving no dividends until their property may have become double the value of their stock. Of course stock must be the basis of dividends to capital in industrial partnerships, and com panies whose earnings have been invested in extensions and improvement could not start fairly without increasing stock to an amount which will represent the value of the property at the time, and to do this as the law now stands, they become liable to the tax on dividends to the extent of any increase of capital. of industrial partnership involves, but are not eaught. willing to pay a-huge bonus to the State at the outset. After entering into partnership, other difficulties must be encountered. It would be impossible to reinvest or accumulate all earnings, for a distribution to the workingmen would be compulsory, and the hardship of being taxed twice by the State in this process, first upon the money when earned, and again when distributed, appears like a wanton outdivided among stockholders. This exceptional truth of such charges against their captors. taxation of corporations seems to have originated from the idea that they are monopolies, believed the facts, the present developments companies engaged in business in which any the Ku Klux had ever come to his knowledge, individual having sufficient capital may enter upon, and which are compelled to send their ally full and minute. Five murders, heretotrebly-taxed product to market in competition fore unsuspected, have been brought to light politic system, which is daily driving capital away from our State, has attracted the attention of the National Congress, and the appeal of our representatives for protection to our industries was met by the asertion that Pennsyl- | ing many of the confessions it must be said that

odical suspensions of labor in mining and man- by much that is expressed and by much more ufacturing industries calls imperatively for a that is implied, the dangerous character of this remedy for which the State can well afford to pay something.

The bill to promote industrial partnerships, tered companies to accept its provisions that its passage in that form would, I firmly believe, have reorganized the industries of Pennsylvania in a few years. It would have enabled the poorest workingman to enter into the manufacturing business on an equality with the richest individual proprietor. These features, which gave it value, were stricken out, and the act as passed has no practical value whatever. The only argument adduced in favor of continuing the robbery of manufacturing corporations was the assertion that they had money and must stand it. The same reasoning would justify the same persons in putting their hands into their unjust exactions, and taking its contents for their own use. Pardon the length of this letter, and believe

me, yours, truly, D. J. MORRELL.

Johnstown, Nov. 8, 1871.

The Ku-Klux in Chains.

Penitents by Hundreds-The Jail Overflowing-General Pante.

YORKVILLE, S. C., November 6 .- A month ago the post commandant at Yorkville, Colonel ney General at Columbia, and this meeting resulted in a conference with the Governor of South Carolina. The facts reported by Col. Merrill confirmed what was known at Washpossession certain evidence from sources far William Elder's new book—"Topics of the on facts in that section, and his intention was been a man of 206 pounds, when discovered in phases is discussed with great intelligence and dence with such evidence as he might find in than 120 pounds. The sufferings he endured ability, and with a hopeful benevolence char- Colonel Merrill's possession. The corres- for over three months cannot be told; he Merrill, accordingly went to Yorkville and began the comparison. An almost exact cor-respondence was found, with only one differmuch more complete, and went into details ton. Upon this the report of the Attorney General was made to the President, and the

Nothing was known of the purpose of this in 1858, but the rapid fluctuations of values conference of these gentlemen at Yorkville the forecastle, and a tent rigged in the forecast during the war rendered it inapplicable. In except by those interested. Yet on the day cross-trees, showed that the erew had occupied following their arrival the exodus of the Ku- these system was restored and their wages fixed at Klux began; and before a finger was lifted or the sea made a clean breach over the vessel one-twelfth of the value of rails, wages and a soldier moved or a word of warning given, from stem to stern. To all appearances it was iron being taken at their gold value; the aver before even it was determined what action a wreck which had long been water-logged, age of the gold price of iron in New York city should be recommended to the President, the and her crew taken off by some passing vessel. during one month determining the wages for leaders and many of the chief criminals in the Her stern was broken away, the bulwarks on order fled. Reports of the apprehensions of both sides gone, and her sails flying from the innocent people as to what might follow the foremast in rags. visit of the Attorney General have been com- On reaching the wreck the steamer stopped,

seemed bewildered, looking about for their them in their flight or seek them in the jail, went into the jail and found there only such as tion to the workmen generally, who recognize he knew ought to be there, the demoralization became complete; all disguise was thrown off. and hundreds began to confess voluntarily. In many cases their conduct, serious as the occaprofits to employer and employed upon the sion was, was ludierous. Each man seemed seized with the idea that those who first confessed would have the best chance for clemency, aside as interest upon capital, and the remain- Colonel Merrill's headquarters to see men der divided between owners and laborers in struggling for precedence to get in and to be

The rush of penitents was so unexpected that means of meeting it were not at hand. It was like the sudden breaking of a flood. Day can be named who has not been identified as a

At this time the policy of the military aumost criminal, and, as that is full, each time some less guilty man is released on his parole, will always be compensated by the increased amination, no time to do anything except classify criminals and parole the least guilty. against whom the very strongest prima facie evidence does not exist; and hundreds who, by their own confession, have been engaged in having numerous shareholders cannot so readily | personal parole to a military officer, simply because there is neither place nor physical force to keep any except its chief men and the mur-

Of course, where hundreds of arrests have been made, a few cases have occurred in which the wrong men have been seized. But no case has yet appeared where the man did not have wholly or in part the right name. In one case a man who knew that he was not the one who ought to be arrested, said to the officer who who arrested him: "See, here, they might hang me by mistake if you did not get the --- Now go along with me and I will show you where to find him. He's the man you want. He's the man that helped -. I have done nothing except Stockholders may be willing to incur the risk a little whipping." The facts justified what and make the sacrifices which the experiment he said, and the right "John Smith" was

So far as can be learned, not a single instance has occurred of officers or men under Colonel Merrili's command treating their prisoners otherwise than with the utmost respect and courtesy; and in no case has any complaint been made as to the manner of the arrest. The jail is crowded, but in excellent sanitary condition, and the prisoners are humanely treatedmore humanely far than were ordinary crimrage. Manufacturing corporations pay the inals when the military took prisoners to the same taxes on their lands, houses, mills, factories, and other property that are imposed on pers about the harshness of the treatment and individual proprietors engaged in similar busi- the cruel and inconsiderate conduct of officers ness, and pay in addition thereto a bonus upon and men when making arrests; but careful capital stock, a tax upon their net earnings, inquiry among those who have been arrested nd another tax when these same earnings are shows that without exception they deny the

Colonel Merrill informs us that, bad as he aufacturing | show that but a small part of the villainies of them before was that certain negroes were missing and were supposed to have fled the country; now it is shown by the men who committed the crimes that they were murdered. After hear-

worth while for the State to remit claims which are inequitable in favor of manufacturing and mining companies willing to divide their profits, above ten per cent., among their workmen. If regarded not as a matter of justice, but as a bonus, this policy seems commendable. The State Treasury is overflowing, and if the revenue should fall off other sources may be found.

The loss to the State and the people by peri-

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organization.

There are now about one hundred persons in jail, most of them leading men in the Ku-Klux as presented, afforded such a motive to charactual deeds of violence. About three hundred have surrendered themselves and confessed, and more are coming, the arrests being about thirty or forty daily. One stenographer cannot record their confessions working twelve hours a day. Hundreds of negroes from all over the country have for the first time dared to come in and report what they have suffered. About one hundred and twenty-five of the leaders and shief criminals have either fled the country or have as yet cluded capture. One or two who are known to have been engaged in murder, but are men of wealth and position. are believed to be on their way to Brazil. the State Treasury, filled to overflowing by Others have fled to Canada, and some are known to be lurking about in the woods. As the negroes express it: "It's somebody else's turn to lay out in the woods.

Three Months on a Wreck-A Marvelous Escape.

From the Alta California, November 6. On the 22d of June last, the American brig Shelehoff, 213 tuns, was dispatched by Mesers. Gildemeister, Maecke & Co., from this port to Callao, with a cargo of about 200,000 feet of lumber, valued at about \$2,000. Her crew and passengers numbered in all 12. She had Merrill, of the Seventh cavalry, met the Attor- a rough voyage down, and on the night of the 3d of July was caught in a cyclone. Fortunately the steamship Moses Taylor, on her downward trip from this city to Honolulu, encountered heavy weather, run off her course ington through his and other official reports. for several hundred miles, and at 9 o'clock on The Attorney General, in view of the repeated the morning of the 19th of October, in latitude denial of the truth of these reports had been 26 deg. 40 min. north, longitude 148 deg. 52 sent by the President to investigate matters on min. west, fell in with and boarded the wreck the spot, and recommend such action as was of the brig, and found one man, the captain, necessary. The Attorney General had in his alive on the forcastle deck in an exhausted condition. All others, crew and passengers, had removed from the disturbed section, which bore died from starvation. The captain, who had to compare the inferences drawn from his evipondence or conflict of this external evidence literally subsisted on his own fat, as he had with that in Colonel Merrill's possession would nothing to eat. His providential rescue came intention to end his sufferings the same day by

taking vitriol and ink. From the Hawaian Gazette, of October 24, we glean the following particulars of the disaster On Thursday, October 19, at 8 A. M., a sail was discovered by the wheelman on the steamer Moses Taylor. The vessel lav directly in the which had not been known fully at Washing- steamer's track, and appeared to be disabled, having but one mast standing, and only her lower topsail set, running before a fresh souththis way, are indirectly influenced, the price of known facts demanded the action which at east wind. On approaching her it proved to be a brig, apparently deserted, no persons appearing in sight on board. A sail spread over

about a shilling to the pound sterling of the mon, but more have fled who are not well known and Captain Bennett sent off a boat to ascertain whether any persons were on board, and The proclamations followed. During the whether any record could be found respecting finished product, that value, owing to duties first two days the members of the Ku-Klux her. The sea being quite rough the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her leaders and for orders. Finding that to get with some difficulty. She was boarded, howorders from their chiefs they must either follow ever, by the third officer and a seaman from the steamer, who immediately went aloft into they at once recognized the fact that the the foretop, and finding no one, went into the "game was up." As one member after another forecastle, where they discovered a weak, emaciated man, who exclaimed, as he saw them, Great God Almighty! am I saved?" He was lifted into the boat and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvas bag containing a nautical almanac, and a vial inclosing a sheet of paper, with the date of the wreck and names of A portion of the net profit is annually set and it was not an uncommon spectacle at American brig Shelehoff, two hundred and thirteen tons register, of San Francisco, bound to

Callao with a cargo of lumber. The survivor was Captain Luder Hopken, the last of twelve persons at the time of the disaster. The brig was caught in a cyclone on the night of July 3, the same date of the solar eclipse. Soon after midnight, when the cyclone was at its beight, she was thrown on her beam ends, and found to be rapidly filling, and and she righted up. No time was allowed to save any provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to the very foretop to prevent being washed overboard. The mate, Mr. Johnson, died first, six days after the disaster. Two half barrels of salmor a certain proportion of the profits—generally thorities is to send to jail those known to be starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be brackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a book from time to time, and occasionally a little rain-water caught in a sail, and always a little more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company

> Capt. Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers is a most heart-rending one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till September 6, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt water, aided to the intensity of their sufferings. Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Capt. Hopken states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove to for a few minutes, then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were eight then living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on her deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention. Their feelings, as they saw the bark square away when so near them, may better be imagined than described. Their last hope being gone, they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard. The bark displayed no flag, and all that Capt. Hopken can recollect of her appearance was that she had a new, bright spanker set.

> THE Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company have commenced the work of planting trees along the tracks of their roads-11,000 chestnut and 10,000 European larches having been planted along its line between White Pigeon and Toledo, through the country where the forests have been mostly cleared away and the supply of timber is scantiest. The work was most thoroughly done, with the intention that every tree might live, and the cost, including the time of the aborers, who belong to the regular force of the road, and did this work in connection with and in addition to their ordinary duties, was an average of eight cents per tree; excluding the was only four cents per tree. The raising of trees suitable for cross ties on the unoccupied land adjacent to railway lines has something practical in it. These trees, when of proper size, may be used for replacing cross ties, and thus become a source of profit, or rather of saving; and when growing, a protection against storms, especially the heavy snow and wind storms of the prairie country. The rapid extension of the railway system, and the short "life" of ties-estimated not to exceed on an average more than four and one-half yearsmakes the production of timber of particular interest to railway men.

I hope I will be pardoned for thinking it worth while for the State to remit claims which ment of Democratic papers that this Order had Amassa Sprague, of Providence R. I., are